

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXVI.

ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SAME THING OVER.

This Week Promises to Be Exactly Like the Last in the Senate.

SILVER TALK IS TO CONTINUE.

Western Men Have Great Endurance and Will Speak All Night.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND COMPLAINS.

He Feels That Some of His Friends Are in a Hurry to Desert Him—Lamont Bides with Whitney.

Washington, October 2.—(Special)—The situation in the senate remains unchanged. There was practically nothing done today, though the senators talked much among themselves about a compromise measure. I talked with a number of leading senators on both sides. Each and every one is of the opinion that the silver problem can only be settled by a compromise. Though Mr. Cleveland is decidedly vigorous in his opposition to a compromise and though he has driven some of his friends from him by accusing them of playing him false, these senators are not allowing that to affect them. They are proceeding on the line that compromise is the only solution and will bring it about at the proper time.

The indications are that this week will be spent entirely in debate. There will be no effort at final action, and under the present programme, next week the senate will get together and endeavor to agree on a compromise and adopt it. But first there will be one or two discussions which will demonstrate that unconditional repeal can pass. Something on the order of the proposed plan heretofore outlined in these discussions will be agreed upon. There will be a provision made for the purchase and coining of silver and there will have to be some provision made for the increase of the gold reserve. This can only be done by an issue of bonds, as the treasury is now practically depleted.

Mr. Cleveland Will Weaken. Senator Gorman is paying no attention to the assaults being made upon him. He is proceeding in the even tenor of his way and at the right time will be instrumental in effecting a compromise which will be adopted. He has decided not to go to the world's fair or if he does he will not remain for more than a day or two. He sent his family out this morning and though he had expected to go with them, he decided at the last minute to remain.

Next week may end the contest. It may be postponed until the week after, but the end is in sight. Mr. Cleveland's opposition to the compromise will not have the effect some anticipated. Senators feel that the responsibility is now on them and they are going to act. They believe that any fair and just compromise they agree upon, Mr. Cleveland will be forced to sign.

Opposition in the Cabinet.

The Van Alen nomination for minister to Italy is on the verge of creating a breach between Mr. Cleveland and one member of his cabinet and strange as it may seem, that man is Dan Lamont, Mr. Cleveland's man Friday of the cabinet. It seems that Mr. Cleveland is working on Van Alen. He is very much attached to his wife, which has been induced in about the appointment and thinks it would be better to withdraw it, but Mr. Whitney insists that it shall not be withdrawn. It was upon Mr. Whitney's recommendation that Van Alen was appointed and Mr. Whitney now wants him confirmed. As between the president and Mr. Whitney, Dan Lamont owes his first allegiance to the latter.

Mr. Whitney has practically made him what he is. That is, he has made him the wealth which the secretary of war now possesses. While the president wants to withdraw the nomination, Mr. Whitney, with the assistance of Mr. Lamont, is protesting vigorously against such action. They declare there was no deal and since the nomination has been sent to the senate, it would never do to withdraw it. It would turn against the democratic party many men who have heretofore been large contributors to the campaign funds. It would cause every man who expected or wanted an office in the future to decline to contribute to the campaign funds. Just what is going to be done no one knows, but certainly the matter has resulted in the partial estrangement of Mr. Cleveland and some of his most intimate friends.

hat bubble, the Sugar Trust.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, introduced a resolution in the house today to investigate the sugar trust. The resolution provides that a special committee shall investigate this trust and if the charges made against it are found to be true, to take steps to annul its charter.

It is understood that the ways and means committee, in order to provide against a decrease in the revenues under the reduction to be made in the tariff will increase the whisky tax from 20 to 30 per cent.

Major Black, of Augusta, Ga., who is expected to deliver a speech on the federal election bill, has not decided that he will talk. He may enter the debate during the last two days or he may not speak at all. Colonel Ben Russell expects to make a speech on this subject before the debate closes.

Georgians Are Fortunate.

Major Black called at the war department this morning in the interest of Lieutenant Frank McCoy, of Augusta, who is an applicant for the position of paymaster in the army.

Representative Russell secured the appointment of P. H. Gillen, of Albany, to a place in the public printing office.

Representative Calhoun secured the appointment of Miss Lizzie Thewatt, a niece of Peterson Thewatt, of Forsyth, to a position in the pension office.

Sirny Murphy, of Hamilton, Ga., has been appointed an Indian agent by Secretary Smith.

Louis F. Garrard, Jr., of Columbus, has been appointed a topographer in the geological survey.

Mr. J. B. Fitzgerald, of Americus, arrived today to accept a position tendered him by Speaker Crisp under the interstate commerce commission. Mr. Fitzgerald is a young lawyer and will have a good position under the commission.

Mr. J. E. Bowen, of Abbeville, has been appointed conductor of one of the elevators in the house end of the capitol by Speaker Crisp. Mr. Bowen arrived today. The position pays \$1,200 a year.

Mrs. Cheney Cohen, of Augusta, has been in Washington for several days vis-

iting friends. Mrs. Cohen is very popular with the Georgia contingent in Washington. E. W. B.

STILL ON SILVER.

Western Members Continue Most of the Day Talking on Currency.

Washington, October 2.—The very evident increase in the number of senators this morning was called to the attention of the vice president by Mr. Wolcott, and there was, therewith, a call of the senate, to which—after some little delay—the requisite number of senators—forty-three—responded. Morning business was then proceeded with.

The resolution offered by Dr. Teller last Saturday calling for information as to the purchase of a billion in September, 1883, was laid before the senate and agreed to.

The silver purchase repeal bill came up, and Mr. Kyle took the floor against it. He read his argument.

By actual count, there were three democratic senators and eight republican senators in their seats part of the time, and the galleries were almost empty. At last the deserted committee of the whole appeared to the temporary instrumentation of a call, the temporary presence of forty-six senators was secured and the speech was proceeded with.

Mr. Kyle took the ground that the Sherman law was not in any way responsible for the business troubles of the country; and that, therefore, the repeal could have no such effect as the friends of repeal claimed that it would have. He appealed to the senators from the south and from the West to stand for the protection of their own states, because their property was linked with silver to the other states. Let them, he said, make that defense in a manly and straightforward manner—not in the spirit of sectionalism or of being afraid of their constituents, but in the spirit of equal rights to all and special privileges to none." He contended that, as between gold and silver, silver was the more stable measure of commodities; that it was folly to fritter away time with an international monetary conference; that the policy of the United States was in looking forward towards a pan-American alliance; and that there will be one or two instances which will demonstrate that unconditional repeal can pass.

Something on the order of the proposed plan heretofore outlined in these discussions will be agreed upon. There will be a provision made for the purchase and coining of silver and there will have to be some provision made for the increase of the gold reserve. This can only be done by an issue of bonds, as the treasury is now practically depleted.

Mr. Cleveland Will Weaken.

Mr. McMillan, of Michigan, made an argument in favor of the repeal bill. He said that the argument that the United States should continue the purchase of silver for the sake of silver mining and manufacturing could not be sustained. Silver had declined in value for the same reason that iron had. The result of closing the silver mines had been to start the world in the gold mines. Whatever might be the evils of a scarcity of money, the evils of an overabundance of money were still greater. There were many reforms which he suggested in order to make banking more serviceable to the people. He said that the great part of the journey towards a sound monetary system would have been taken when congress had done those three things. First, provide for a currency, every part of which shall always be maintained at par with the world's money; second, provide for adequate banking reserves distributed throughout the country in accordance with local business necessities; and third, convert the coinage into a standard of value.

Mr. Teller, of Michigan, who expressed his opinion that the cause for the present business disturbance in the country was the fear of horse tariff legislation.

After talking for some time, Mr. Dolph got into a wordy controversy with Messrs. Teller and Stewart on the question of free coinage. In the course of which he asserted that the supporters of free coinage did not want a silver dollar that was worth a dollar in gold. They wanted a 50-cent dollar—a cheap dollar; the cheaper, the better.

In the argument, Mr. Dolph declared that if the republican party at Minneapolis had adopted a free-coining plank, the party would have been beaten in the election and that the party of resurrection and Mr. Teller countered with the inquiry whether the party could be any worse off than it now was.

At the close of Mr. Dolph's remarks, the repeal bill went over until tomorrow.

The house bill, extending that time for concluding the work of the session from December 7, 1893, to June 30, 1894, and authorizing the commissioner of labor to perform the duties of superintendent of census was favorably impressed with his treatment there and will do everything possible to trust to the doctors.

Seven Hundred People at Jesup.

There are now over 700 people in Jesup who could positively catch it, and only part of them would be down at one time if the worst should come, and with the aid of the local physicians, Surgeon Murray could successfully take care of the epidemic.

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Expected to Be Worse Today.

If Jesup and Waresboro could possibly be infected it is an unsettled question that will be thoroughly investigated. A heavy rain fell in Brunswick this afternoon and the clouds hang very heavy tonight. At least twenty cases can be expected tomorrow if all the physicians can report. Surgeons Murray and Fazet, Local Physicians Davis, Hazelhurst & Dunwoody, Butts and Robert Burford are overworked and on the go day and night.

One colored physician, named West, from Brunswick, has the fever, he caught it either going to and from Brunswick, or from some one's clothing who had spent the day there.

Keep Up the Bombardment.

Several of the Rebel Vessels Damaged by Land Forces.

London, October 2.—The Brazilian legation in this city today furnished the United Press the following information, received in dispatches from the government at Rio Janeiro, bearing date October 1st: "The insurgent squadron, under command of Admiral Mellos, is still in the bay of Rio Janeiro, with its fighting elements weakened. Many of the members of the crews of the rebel warships are desirably daily. During the recent engagement between the land forces and the fleet, the shore artillery damaged some of the rebel vessels. Two steamers that attempted to land in Santos and at the island of Santa Catharina, were repulsed. The land forces are united and loyal to the government. Public opinion is wholly opposed to the insurgents."

A dispatch received by the Exchange Telegraph says that Admiral Mellos, who commands the insurgent Brazilian fleet, yesterday reopened fire upon the forts defending the bay of Rio Janeiro. The dispatch adds that the bombardment was maintained without cessation throughout the day.

Provisions in Rio Janeiro are selling at famine prices. Panic among the inhabitants again prevails.

Des Moines, Iowa, October 2.—The greatest political sensation of the Iowa campaign this fall was sprung this morning by Senator L. B. Eaton, of the Democratic party, who, in a letter to Chairman Scott, of the central committee, announces that he has bolted to the democratic ticket and will support Joseph for governor. Senator Bolton has been a democratic leader in the Iowa general assembly for sixteen years.

Two Parties and the Blacks.

Mr. Cooper, of Florida, opposed the federal election laws.

They were productive of nothing but evil and ought to be wiped out with

Continued on Second Column Second Page.

GROWS WORSE DAILY

Fever Appears in Half a Dozen Different Places.

IMPOSSIBLE TO STAMP IT OUT.

Four Cases Reported on Jekyll Island but They Are Isolated.

DR. MURRAY WANTS HIS FAMILY.

He Is Willing for His Wife and Children to Have the Disease in This Mild Form, and They Are Willing, Too.

Brunswick, Ga., October 2.—Twelve new cases of yellow fever were reported today as follows:

Infant of Blount Bowen, Mrs. Ward, Mary Lee Brock, Tim Henepin, the name of the man reported yesterday as unknown is J. A. Hill, of 1,108 Mansfield street. All the above are white.

Minerva Jackson, Mary Ferguson, Eva Green, Alice Monroe, Emma Reed, Emma Reed, all colored.

At St. Simons island two cases were reported, Miss Orilla Dart and her brother, Eugene Dart. There are now four cases on Jekyll island, two of which have been reported to date. All are white members of the Talkerson family.

Such pluck and confidence illustrates the wonderful man in charge of Brunswick's epidemic and should enforce confidence in those remaining who will follow his instructions.

Helping the Correspondents.

At the health board meeting Colonel Goodwin again took up the gauntlet for the newspaper men. He said he had been reliably informed that the afternoon press correspondents were hampered in getting reports of the epidemic owing to the successful Goodyear and both boards met and that they should consider the benefit to Brunswick when they had been granted anything in their power. He therefore moved that the board meet at 11 o'clock and give the newspaper men what they wanted. It was carried.

Colonel Goodyear then went before the relief association, made the same plea and was successful. Colonel Goodyear and both boards have been granted anything in their power.

The pilot boat, Heorine, was driven on the Mobile and Ohio wharf and almost totally wrecked. The Crescent City, another bay boat, left Point Clear at the same time the Heroine did this morning and has not been heard from until tonight. It was reported that three dredges working on the channel have been lost. It is also reported here that some fifty miles of the Louisville and Nashville railroad along the coast are under water and that the Biloxi bridge has been swept away by the gale. Nothing has been heard from the gardeners in the marshes east of the city, and the worst is feared. Telegraphic communication is cut off in almost every direction. All the smokestacks of the all the manufacturing industries have been blown down. Street car traffic was totally suspended at midday because of the damage to the electric wires.

Two Deaths.

Two deaths occurred today. One at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the infant of Blount Bowen, and one at 10:30 o'clock tonight, Miss Rose Nisi, who was suffering from a relapse.

These two deaths, not occurring until after the regular meeting of the board, this morning, will not be officially reported until tomorrow.

THE RED CROSS TAKES CHARGE.

Miss Clara Barton's Message on Accepting

Washington, October 2.—The following telegram was received from Miss Clara Barton, president of the American National Red Cross:

"The Red Cross has reluctantly accepted and assumed control of the relief of the sea island sufferers, tendered two weeks ago by the American Red Cross, and the hospital and nursing of 30,000 people for eight months, with no aid from our government and no support from the direct charity of the American people. Our headquarters and address is at Beaufort, S. C."

FIVE CASES AT JESUP.

The Victims are Really III and the Town is Panic.

Savannah, Ga., October 2.—(Special)—A special to The Morning News from Jesup says: "At a regular meeting of the council here this afternoon, Mayor Steele reported that he had placed a strong guard around the Warren residence and that no one would be allowed to communicate with it. The quarantine has been maintained and will keep it out."

These towns and cities that have been put into a quarantine are expected to be kept free of fever, but the outlook for the balance is very gloomy. Surgeon Murray is very anxious about Jesup and does not want the people to become panic stricken and flee to the woods, as that would result in more deaths than would result from yellow fever. He cautions them to be discreet in their habits and trust to the doctors.

Five cases reported.

Five cases reported here are reported suspicious by local physicians, but the patients are convalescent. There is no experience physician here. The town is in darkness and there is not an electric light.

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LOST ON THE LINE.

The Athens Street Car Company Goes into a Receivership.

TIMES ARE TOO HARD FOR IT.

Stamps Stolen from a Postoffice—Hon. H. H. Carlton Said to Be a Candidate for the Next Congress.

Athens, Ga., October 2.—(Special)—The postoffice at Hull station on the Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroad was broken into Friday night by unknown parties and about 700 one and two-cent stamps stolen, besides a small amount of money, from the steel safe in the store in which the postoffice was quartered. There is no clue as to who is manager of the Telegraph. Both Price and Glenn are managers.

On last Friday it was stated in the Constitution that Professor G. R. Glenn had succeeded Mr. W. G. F. Price as manager of the Telegraph. The authority for this was Professor Glenn himself and various employees of the Telegraph. Professor Glenn took charge per the telegraphic instruction from Mr. A. E. Seifert, of New York, sole proprietor of the paper, and president of the Telegraph Publishing Company. For twenty-four hours Professor Glenn remained in charge of the business office, but on the return of Mr. Price to the city and after a short conference with that gentleman, Professor Glenn retired from the office, but only temporarily, it is said.

Marshall Elder is one of the shrewdest detectives in the state, and the burglar will be a sly one if he makes his escape.

Gone to the wall.

Saturday night the Athens Street Railway Company went into the hands of a receiver. The petition was filed by Mr. George Dudley Thomas, for Dr. J. A. Hunnicutt, and Mr. George A. Mell, cashier at the Athens Savings bank, was made receiver.

The assets of the road are \$69,000 and the liability, \$46,000. Captain Voss, who has been the manager of the road for a number of years, says that in such times as these, if forced to a sale, it will not yield enough to pay the liability. He says further that if his creditors had given him a little more time he would certainly have pulled the property "up all right."

The amount owed Dr. Hunnicutt was \$3,750. The Detroit Electric Company and the Bank of the University were among the principal creditors.

The road will continue to run at the old schedule for the present.

Dr. Carlton for Congress.

The Washington, Ga., Gazette prints a letter from a prominent gentleman of Athens to Dr. Sam Hardman, of that city, which would indicate that ex-congressman H. H. Carlton, of this city, will be in the race for congressman of the eighth district at the election.

The letter reads as follows: "It was a case of you now see it and now you don't, and was calculated to make Price remain in the race, and I told him the question was being discussed, and he announced that he is squarely in the race, and intended making an aggressive campaign. He is loaded for bear, and will make it out to be a 'machine,' too. He is a clean man and will be, too."

Wilkes' favorite sons beware."

The Gazette says editorially concerning the "machine": "There must be more or less jest in the letter published elsewhere about Dr. Carlton's candidacy for congress. We do not doubt that the doctor is squarely in the race, but the 'machine' alludes to a man of straw. This district is a field of straw, nearly free from 'machine' politics. The people speak freely at the primaries."

To cure nervousness our nerves must be fed by pure blood, oil of sarsaparilla makes pure blood. Take it now.

UPSET THE LAMP.

The Flames Caught Mrs. Durham's Clothes, and She Was Fortunately Burned.

Athens, Ga., October 2.—(Special)—Mrs. Dr. Sam Griswold, of Watkinsville, was horribly burned early yesterday morning, and her injuries are apt to prove fatal. She awoke before daylight to prepare breakfast for herself and invalid husband. She lit a kerosene lamp and placed it near the stove when she was lighted by the fire. When she finished making the fire and started to get up from her sleeping position, she accidentally turned over the lamp, setting fire to her clothes.

Her husband is an invalid, and has been for several years, and, consequently, could not give her assistance. Mr. James Watson, a neighbor, heard the screams and ran quickly to the house.

When he broke in the door he found Mrs. Durham almost completely dressed in flames. He quickly extinguished them, but until she was almost burned to death. Everything possible has been done to alleviate her sufferings, and, at the present writing, she is resting well, as could be expected; but she gradually deteriorated for her recovery, as she is a very old lady.

Dr. and Mrs. Durham are probably the oldest couple in the state, having lived together for the past sixty-four years. The husband became blind and an invalid makes this affliction doubly sad.

GWINNETT'S NEW PAPER.

It Will Be a Live, Independent Sheet with a Large Circulation at Last.

Lawrenceville, Ga., October 2.—(Special)—Lawrenceville is certain of a new paper. The Herald is to have opposition. The new paper is being founded by George Rucker, of The Alpharetta Free Press. This paper has been leased by him, and he comes to Gwinnett to make a red hot success. He has induced several citizens to go into the stock company, and all the necessary capital stock has been subscribed. Now it is to witness its entrance into public favor, and many more readers for the Herald than many years the start on the new enterprise, but those back of the new birth say the former will have to "hustle" in the future.

Barnesville's New Paper.

Barnesville, Ga., October 2.—(Special)—The result of the election held here to fill the vacancies made by the resignation of Mayor T. W. Cochran and Alderman J. C. Collier, was a majority of over fifty for John T. Hunt for mayor, and Kenneth C. Jones, who had been elected to fill the seat of Alderman over Dr. S. Hugley and H. H. Hardy. This result demonstrates the fact that the majority of citizens of the town endorse the action of ex-Mayor T. W. Cochran in electing Alderman Collier, an account of which appeared in The Constitution at the time of their resignations.

The Reflections of a Married Woman.—"She is not pleasant if she is too delicate, run-down, or over-worked. She feels 'played out,' but she is not out." Her smile and her good spirits have taken flight. It worries her husband as well as herself.

This is the time to build up her strength and cure those weaknesses which are the seat of her trouble.

Dr. Pierce's New Favorite Prescription regulates and promotes all the proper functions of womanhood, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels all aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings restful sleep, and restores health and strength.

It's a safe remedial agent, a tonic and nerve-guaranteed to cure those disorders and derangements of womanhood, of which it is said it is remedial.

It would not pay to sell a poor medicine on these terms.

There wouldn't be any cases of Chronic Catarrh if everyone used Dr. Sage's Remedy. There's \$500 reward for an incurable case.

TAKE IT BY TURNS.

The Macon Telegraph Swaps Business Managers Again.

GLENN IS IN AND PRICE IS OUT

The Letter Asks a Policeman to Put the Professor Out, but the Officer Demands to Do So.

Macon, Ga., October 2.—(Special)—This morning at the request of W. G. F. Price, of The Macon Telegraph office, Jerry Golden, of the police force, entered the business office of The Telegraph to oust Manager G. R. Glenn.

The interesting question in this city today is who is who manager of The Telegraph. Both Price and Glenn claim to be.

On last Friday it was stated in the Constitution that Professor G. R. Glenn had succeeded Mr. W. G. F. Price as manager of The Telegraph. The authority for this was Professor Glenn himself and various employees of The Telegraph. Professor Glenn took charge per the telegraphic instruction from Mr. A. E. Seifert, of New York, sole proprietor of the paper, and president of the Telegraph Publishing Company. For twenty-four hours Professor Glenn remained in charge of the business office, but on the return of Mr. Price to the city and after a short conference with that gentleman, Professor Glenn retired from the office, but only temporarily, it is said.

On Saturday morning, the following notice appeared at the head of the editorial page of The Telegraph:

"A rumor has gained currency that Mr. W. G. F. Price has resigned his position as manager of The Telegraph. This is a mistake. Mr. Price has not resigned, nor does he intend to resign, but will, in the future, as he has in the past, give his best efforts to making The Telegraph a first-class, all around newspaper."

This would seem to indicate that Mr. Price would remain in undisturbed possession of the management of the paper. But lo, and behold, this morning the following announcement appeared on the editorial page of The Telegraph:

"We want to inform you of the following: The business management of the paper has been taken into the hands of the undersigned. The conductor of the paper will be, as heretofore, liberal and progressive. The Telegraph will at all times keep in close touch with the business public, working for the best interests of Macon and her territory, and hopes to merit more and more unsustained confidence and support."

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The Constitution can be found on sale as follows:

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 CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine street.
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CHICAGO—O. News Company, 91 Adams street; Great Northern hotel, Sherman room, hotel and annex, Hotel Victoria, Hotel Ingram, McDonald & Co., 35 Washington street.

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It would be an easy matter for The Constitution to match The Courier-Journal in this business of constructing fables. Nothing is simpler. All editors who take their profession seriously and who are alive to its responsibilities stand at the focus of criticism. It is an easy matter to misconstrue their motives and to fit such misconstruction apply to a superficial conception of their policy. It would be an easy matter for The Constitution to ascribe to The Courier-Journal a column or more to the Constitution. What he says is in the nature of a rejoinder to some friendly questions and reflections in these columns, based on the attitude of The Courier-Journal toward the various democratic enterprises outlined in the Chicago platform.

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This is a roundabout way of saying that money is not the measure of value, but simply an expression of value. But it is true enough to be said either directly or in a roundabout way. If the government could fix the price of commodities then money would be the measure of value, but as the government cannot create or control the demand for commodities it cannot fix their price and its money cannot be a measure of value.

So far so good. When we come to the question of money itself we find an essentially different state of affairs existing. We find that the government can adjust the ratio between the money metals and fix it at a point that permits the least variation. It can accomplish this, not by any artificial method, but by reason of its ability to create a practically inexhaustible demand for the two metals. The mint is a market where the demand is practically without limit, and when this market is open and available, absorbing the two metals at a price measured by the ratio, the result is as certain as the operation of any other natural law. The value of the metals is not regulated by legislation, but by the inexhaustible demand of the market at the open mint. It is a failure to recognize this fact that has caused a collapse in the common sense of so many editors and writers on financial questions.

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Confused Editors.
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Mr. Yancey died too early. He should have lived to see the democratic party led in the Senate by John Sherman, and in the house by Tom Reed. But death was kind to him. He spared the bitter humiliation of seeing his party obtain control of the federal government only to be led by the eastern democrats, their gold shark republican bosses. The spectacle was reserved for the wondering and muddled generation of these later days.

Our contemporary says that if the illustrious Yancey had lived to see the present struggle in congress he would have witnessed no such spectacle as The Constitution described, but he would have "veiled his eagle eyes in shame" rather than see so many democratic senators standing by that miserable make-shift, the Sherman law.

Here is a wholesale misrepresentation of the issue. The democratic senators are not standing by the Sherman law. On the contrary, they are all anxious for its repeal, but a number of them believe that its repeal should be coupled with some positive assurance that the silver plank of the democratic platform will be carried out.

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All that The Constitution can do is to tell the truth and insist upon the redemption of the party pledges. With sincere respect and admiration for Mr. Cleveland, we have a still higher respect and admiration for the people and the democratic party, and we feel that the pledges of the party and the desires of the people are of infinitely more importance than the opinions of Mr. Cleveland, however high we may rate his statesmanship.

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THE NEW TERM

Of the Supreme Court Begins with the Criminal Cases.

THEY WILL OCCUPY THE WEEK.

What the Peabody Fund Is Doing for Georgia—A Story About the Governor—Capitol Notes.

The supreme court on yesterday opened the October term with the largest docket that has ever confronted that court. The judges are now up to date with their work, although it is said they have disposed of more cases during the past year than any other three appellate judges in the United States. The decisions have been filed in all cases heretofore argued and an opinion has been written out at length in every case where it was deemed important or practicable to do so.

Recently the number of opinions prepared has been much greater than it was for a considerable period before and some of them are lengthy and elaborate and involved in their preparation a vast amount of labor and research. In order to accomplish this work the judges had to labor almost incessantly and the necessary intervals of rest have been very short. The opinion of the court has been for the most part occupied with the study of cases and the preparation of decisions and opinions. It is expected that a strong effort will be made at the coming session of the legislature to pass a bill summing up to the people the question of an increase in the number of judges.

The first work which will engage the attention of the court at the present term will be the hearing of criminal cases and all of those now on the docket will be disposed of before any of the civil business is taken up. Daily sessions of the court will be held until all of these cases are heard. The hours of sitting are from 9 till 1 and from 3 to 5 o'clock.

A Fairy Story.

"Go away from home to hear the news, it's an old saw, but a true one in this case," remarked the governor as he laughed over a clipping from a Chicago paper. It was The Dispatch and here is the interesting story it contains:

During the winter's fair season the attendance of visitors at old Libby prison has been greatly increased. As a rule the southern people have not the grim and ruffianly nor the kindly and benevolent, but a constant reminder of a conflict which, they believe, should be forgotten as soon as possible.

Nevertheless southern people occasionally visit the old prison. The other night Governor Northern of Georgia, accompanied by his wife and several members of his staff, went to the prison to see the old soldiers and guides. After being shown about the buildings they were given seats near the famous fireplace. The old Libby room was due to have a brief lecture on that event delivered by a grizzled old veteran in blue who himself had experienced the horrors of Libby.

His audience were very quiet and respectful and apparently were deeply interested. As the old man described his experiences in Libby, the eyes of the visitors shone with admiration and the old man who fell into their hands. I say, sir."

Governor Northern touched her hand. She glanced at him and their eyes met. The Northern arose. Her face was pale. Her hands were clenched. Her eyes were flashing and she evidently was laboring under strong emotion.

"Sir," she said slowly, "the only difference between the north and the south in the treatment of prisoners during the war was this: We had no prisoners, but the south did not feed its own soldiers, much less our prisoners. The north had plenty and deliberately starved our men who fell into their hands. I say, sir."

Mr. W. S. Holmes, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, advised Mr. Wilson and made a good speech calculating the convention on many things that confront them at this convention.

He was followed by Mr. G. W. Pearl, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who made a forcible speech giving advice to the members to give up their arms. He saw fit to attack the railroad companies for cutting down the salaries of the laboring people, declaring that the reason was because of the fact that the roads pay attention to more certain than to have invested through this time.

"One thousand and fourteen," huskily replied the veteran and the incident was closed.

"Now that's what I call artistic," continued the governor. "The man who wrote it is in no danger of being handicapped by facts in his literary career. It is true that I have not been to Chicago nor has my wife; that I have never been in Libby prison, neither neither has my wife; and that neither of us has ever figured in a scene like that described. But that's a good story; there is no mistake about that." And he laughed again.

Cut Rates to the Fair.

The Georgia holders of Peabody scholarships in Vanderbilt university are on their way to Nashville. Yesterday several of the young ladies who go there to represent Georgia called on Commissioner Bradwell to pay their respects and thank him for the appointments they have received at his hands. Others will pass through Atlanta today. The university opens on the 4th.

Georgia's representatives holding Peabody scholarships are as follows:

Miss Anna L. Hunt, Columbus; Miss Lizzie McCord, Zelienople; Miss Lillian J. Porter, Tallapoosa; Miss Helen Proffet, Atlanta; Mr. Walter Troutman, Emanuel county; Mr. E. Treadwell, Green county; Miss Leonie Wright, Milledgeville; Miss Lucy H. Green, Dekalb; Miss Annie Drubie, Terrell; Mr. J. D. Nash, Walton; Miss Lucy Anderson, Atlanta; Mr. W. G. Adams, Thomas county; Miss Ione M. Brooke, Carroll; Miss Anna Lovell, Luthersville; Mr. Jason Scudder, Bell county; Miss Maud Smith, Atlanta; Mr. R. Whitmuth, Loganville; Mr. H. B. Davis, Cartersville; Mr. J. H. H. Haynes, Newton county; Mr. H. W. Hawley, Atlanta.

Each of these receives from the Peabody fund \$100 a year, traveling expenses to and from Nashville and some books. Georgia receives from the fund for this purpose about \$4,000. Let return each recipient binds himself or herself to teach two years in Georgia, or refund the money.

This is not all that Georgia gets from the Peabody fund. From that source comes the money to pay the salaries of two teachers at the Girls' Normal and Industrial college at Milledgeville, \$100; and the state also receives \$2,000 for the pay of instructors at the teachers' institutes. This money is paid through the state school commissioners.

Georgia makes a total of about \$8,000 which is received annually from the Peabody fund and which goes to teachers for the schools of the state.

I asked Captain Bradwell about the young men and young women who received these scholarships—whether they comply with the requirements and teach two years each.

"O yes," said he, "almost all of them. They have not only no trouble in securing positions but they are in such demand that it is no trouble for them to secure salaries considerably higher than most other teachers obtain. The girl who is a graduate from Vanderbilt can get her \$700 a year easily. Vanderbilt is the first teacher training school of the south, and the high excellence the institution has attained under Dr. W. H. Payne, the president, is appreciated by everybody connected with school work."

A New County Judge.

Widow county has a new judge. The governor yesterday appointed Hon. T. L. Holton to the position of judge of the county court made vacant by the resignation of Hon. Hal Lawson.

AN ENTERTAINMENT TONIGHT.—The friends of the Novia are to give an entertainment tonight at the residence of Mr. Edward White, Jr., 55 Main street, for the purpose of raising funds to finish paying for the new organ. The entertainments of the past have been of a high order, and the one tonight will be up to the standard. An excellent programme has been arranged.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Track Foremen in International Convention Assembled.

WILL GET TO BUSINESS TODAY.

The World's Fair Rates from Atlanta Have Been Reduced at Last—Railroad Matters of Interest.

The International Brotherhood of Railroad Foremen is holding its second regular annual convention in Atlanta. The convention was called to order in the hall of the Knights of Pythias in the Kiser building yesterday morning and there were about a hundred delegates in attendance.

The organization is not an old one, but is growing. It has been in existence only about two years and claims to have about 3,000 members already, and states that the list is rapidly swelling. The order has its headquarters in St. Louis, and Mr. John T. Wilson is grand chief of the order, Mr. P. R. Bridgeman is vice grand chief, and Mr. W. W. Allen is grand secretary and treasurer.

The delegates represent the leading railroads of the country and of the United States. About a year ago the order was greatly enlarged by having two other organizations of a similar nature to consolidate with it. They were the Section Foremen of North America, and the Track Foremen of the United States.

These brought a great membership to the order and it is now no small concern by any means.

The first work which will engage the attention of the court at the present term will be the hearing of criminal cases and all of those now on the docket will be disposed of before any of the civil business is taken up. Daily sessions of the court will be held until all of these cases are heard. The hours of sitting are from 9 till 1 and from 3 to 5 o'clock.

A Fairy Story.

"Go away from home to hear the news, it's an old saw, but a true one in this case," remarked the governor as he laughed over a clipping from a Chicago paper. It was The Dispatch and here is the interesting story it contains:

During the winter's fair season the attendance of visitors at old Libby prison has been greatly increased. As a rule the southern people have not the grim and ruffianly nor the kindly and benevolent, but a constant reminder of a conflict which, they believe, should be forgotten as soon as possible.

Nevertheless southern people occasionally visit the old prison. The other night Governor Northern of Georgia, accompanied by his wife and several members of his staff, went to the prison to see the old soldiers and guides. After being shown about the buildings they were given seats near the famous fireplace. The old Libby room was due to have a brief lecture on that event delivered by a grizzled old veteran in blue who himself had experienced the horrors of Libby.

His audience were very quiet and respectful and apparently were deeply interested. As the old man described his experiences in Libby, the eyes of the visitors shone with admiration and the old man who fell into their hands. I say, sir."

Governor Northern touched her hand. She glanced at him and their eyes met. The Northern arose. Her face was pale. Her hands were clenched. Her eyes were flashing and she evidently was laboring under strong emotion.

"Sir," she said slowly, "the only difference between the north and the south in the treatment of prisoners during the war was this: We had no prisoners, but the south did not feed its own soldiers, much less our prisoners. The north had plenty and deliberately starved our men who fell into their hands. I say, sir."

Mr. W. S. Holmes, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, advised Mr. Wilson and made a good speech calculating the convention on many things that confront them at this convention.

He was followed by Mr. G. W. Pearl, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who made a forcible speech giving advice to the members to give up their arms. He saw fit to attack the railroad companies for cutting down the salaries of the laboring people, declaring that the reason was because of the fact that the roads pay attention to more certain than to have invested through this time.

"One thousand and fourteen," huskily replied the veteran and the incident was closed.

"Now that's what I call artistic," continued the governor. "The man who wrote it is in no danger of being handicapped by facts in his literary career. It is true that I have not been to Chicago nor has my wife; that I have never been in Libby prison, neither neither has my wife; and that neither of us has ever figured in a scene like that described. But that's a good story; there is no mistake about that." And he laughed again.

Cut Rates to the Fair.

The Georgia holders of Peabody scholarships in Vanderbilt university are on their way to Nashville. Yesterday several of the young ladies who go there to represent Georgia called on Commissioner Bradwell to pay their respects and thank him for the appointments they have received at his hands. Others will pass through Atlanta today. The university opens on the 4th.

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THE LAW STANDS

And an Atlantan Can Hold as Many Offices as the People Give Him.

THAT'S WHAT THE COUNCIL HAS SAID.

The Body Has a Long Session and a Great Deal of Business Is Transacted—The New Police Court Bill.

It was the legislative and ordinance committee with Mr. Hill, as chairman, that gave the general council lots of work yesterday afternoon.

After the first meeting of the general council, those two committees have had their hands full of work. A great number of ordinances had been referred to it, most of which had for their ultimate home the legislature of the state, and most of them are intended to amend the city charter.

"The first one of the papers," said Mr. Hill, when his committee was called, "is the ordinance prohibiting any citizen from holding more than one office, whether of honor, trust or emolument. On that the committee makes a favorable report."

"But," continued Mr. Hill, "had I thought of the matter as it had been presented to me in the same way I thought before it was presented, I don't think I would have signed the report. However, as it is, I will stand by the report I have signed. I do not believe in any one man's power, but I'm of the opinion that the city will find it hard to get men who are as devoted to its interest as some of those this ordinance will require. Take for instance Captain Lovett, Dr. Spalding, Mr. Joseph Hirsch, Dr. Calhoun and Captain James W. English. More than one of these gentlemen belong to more than one body governing this city or parts of the city. They are all schoolmen and trained in the work, and can do it well. It is true there are other gentlemen in the city who could do the work as well, but would they give the time necessary to it? It's the time as well as the ability that is needed to attend to this work. Still, if the council thinks the ordinance a good one, I will stand by it when it is adopted."

"I think Mr. Hill has hit this thing about right," said Mr. Boyd. "It's true there are many people in the city who could do this work as well as it is being done. But will they do it? That's the question we should consider before we change the law. There is not one here who will deny the statement that the gentlemen who are now filling these places, which will be vacated by this ordinance, are filling them more acceptably than the others could. Then why should we change the law at all? Show me a good reason for making the change and I'll vote for it."

"I think it would be a mistake to pass this ordinance," said Mr. Stockdell. "The law as it stands is one we have the right to change, under the charter, but I think it would be imprudent to do so. It has always operated well, and as long as that goes on there is no reason for making a change. I say leave it alone."

"I was for the ordinance," said Mr. Martin, "and, in fact, am responsible for the introduction of the paper on which this is substituted. I have nothing to do with any official in the city of Atlanta, and nothing of that kind caused me to present the ordinance originally. Still I can't say that I'd vote for all of them if they were to come up to me again before I think the committee's change could be good for more reasons than one. I believe the more citizens we have in office the better off we'll be. It will give us new ideas and new thoughts. If I'm right in this, then we won't have. I know that we have men in this city in office that are just as competent to do the work as those who are in office. A great multiplicity of interest is liable to make one a useful of small interests, and it is the interest of all we want protected."

"I would like to ask," said Mr. Reneau, "whether or not that ordinance, if adopted, will put out those who are now in?"

The city attorney declared that the way the ordinance read it would accomplish an affirmative answer to Mr. Reneau's question.

"I'd like the law to stay as it is," said Mr. Stockdell. "Still I see no reason why any one should have an office in this body should be allowed to occupy an office given by this body. I mean the members of the council should not be elected to and by the vote of the council, of which he is a member."

"I'm for the passage of the ordinance," said Mr. Boyd. "I think it is wrong for one to belong to a board of which he is a member and hold himself up as a body which spends that appropriation. Take for instance one who is a member of the council, which makes the appropriation, and a member of the board of education, which spends that appropriation for the schools. Is that right? I think not."

"I'm for the ordinance," said Mr. Dimmock. "I don't think it should effect those who are not officers, I think it should be amended so that it will not, and I offer an amendment that it will so change as not to apply to those now in office."

Mr. Northen was opposed to the passage of the ordinance.

"I think the law," said Mr. Meador, "is good enough."

"When I offered the ordinance at first," said Mr. Martin, "I did so after a consultation with more than one member of this body, and I did not cry with them all that was that it was not sweeping enough. Now I find that it is too sweeping. Still I must stand by the substitute, which is even milder than the one I presented."

Mr. Boyd opposed the ordinance and gave his reasons for his opposition. He has been a member of the board of education for twenty years and never saw the day that he could not discharge his duties of both positions. He showed that the work went to the county, which did nothing toward apprehending the prisoners or convicting them.

"For this law," said he, "and it won't be long before you can reduce your rate of taxation. It will give the city all the work that the county convicts are not doing for a few individuals on the outskirts of the city. Instead of beautiful drives leading by the homes of a few we will have that gang of men making the streets of Atlanta better. Try it and in a few years you won't have any use for street appropriation."

Mr. Broyles was for the bill and moved that the committee be instructed to make the necessary legislation to make it a law.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Stephens, chairman of the committee on legislation, presented his report on the ordinance which contemplated legislative enactment whereby the powers of the judge of the police court or the recorder should be enlarged so as to take in cases which are now being tried in the state courts.

"I'd like to have the fifth section of the act read," said Mr. Hill, "as there are now here who may not fully understand it."

The fifth section was read.

Mr. Rice objected to the passage of the act by the general council, desiring that it should be referred to the committee of the whole, and that it be referred to the committee on legislation, and that it should be amended so that it will not, and I offer an amendment that it will so change as not to apply to those now in office."

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On the motion to table the ayes and nays were voted and were ordered.

"I have here an ordinance," said Mr. Hill, "providing for the ability of the council to reduce salaries of any officers at any time during their term. It does not, however, allow any increase. I signed the report."

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
BreakfastCocoa
which is absolutely
pure and soluble.
It has more than three times
the flavor of Cocoa with Starch, Arrowroot and Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and easily digested.

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chairman of the committee, but I cannot say that I am in favor of it. In fact, after a more careful consideration I must say that I am opposed to the ordinance. I don't think we ought to pass the ordinance," said Mr. Northen. "For one I'm opposed to it."

"I'm in favor of the ordinance," said Mr. Stockdell, "and shall vote for it. Isn't it a fact that every business man in the city deserves the right to cut the pay of his employees and save it?"

"Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?" asked Mr. Broyles.

"Certainly," was Mr. Stockdell's reply in his most pleasant and courteous style.

"Then I would like to table the ordinance," said Mr. Boyd, who occupied a seat beside Mr. Stockdell.

On motion to table the ayes and nays were called and the call was sustained. The call resulted:

Ayes—Stephens, Broyles, Reneau, Hill, Colvin, Boyd, McWaters, Hill, Northen and Peters—11.

Nays—Boyd, Harrison, Stockdell, Dimmock, Martin and Meador—6.

Mr. Boyd gave notice that he would reconvene.

"I have the Law Chased."

The Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company through Mr. Joel Hurt, and the Traction Company, through Mr. T. B. Felder complained as to the law governing the street railways of Atlanta, and asked that the same be referred to the committee on legislation, so that they might be reviewed if that committee thought, after a careful consideration, that a revision was desirable. The petition was referred to the ordinance committee.

No. 10. Meeting without Consent.

The ordinance committee presented an ordinance prohibiting the holding of street meetings without first securing the consent of the mayor or the chief of police, the consent containing the location and the time of the meeting. The ordinance was voted down.

The motion prevailed and the mayor prevailed.

No. 11. Meeting without Consent.

The ordinance committee presented an ordinance prohibiting the holding of street meetings without first securing the consent of the mayor or the chief of police, the consent containing the location and the time of the meeting. The ordinance was voted down.

An Old Graveyard.

The sanitary committee presented a report on the petition of persons living in the western end of the city who wanted the city to give them a dead to a piece of land in the hope that the city would give them an old cemetery.

In its report the committee stated that the city, after ascertaining that there was a graveyard on the farm, had fenced it in and taken every precaution to keep cattle and horses off of it. The committee did not think it advisable to grant the petitioners a dead to the place.

"The petition," said Mr. Dimmock, "as it came in before simply asked the city to give them the ground. The committee has made its report and that report deceives the people in the western end of the city who wanted the city to give them a dead to a piece of land in the hope that the city would give them an old cemetery."

"I move to table the ordinance," said Mr. Dimmock, "as it came in before simply asked the city to give them the ground. The committee has made its report and that report deceives the people in the western end of the city who wanted the city to give them a dead to a piece of land in the hope that the city would give them an old cemetery."

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